

National Republican.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY FROM DISCONTENT IN LOVE.—A sad but interesting case of the death of a young lady named Susan King, is a general topic of conversation at Woburn at the present time. The deceased had been engaged to a young man, to whom, it appears, she was deeply attached. Some weeks since she happened to see him in company with another young woman, under such circumstances as to give rise to feelings of jealousy on her part. She upbraided him for his conduct, and he replied to her remonstrances in a spirited manner, which further provoked her to dismiss him. It seems, however, that she still cherished in her the old affection, and the disappointment so weighed upon her mind as to cause a severe nervous attack, resulting in ten days since, in utter prostration. She remained in this condition until her death, which occurred on Saturday last. The circumstances having been peculiar, and the malady having baffled the skill of the physicians, it was deemed proper an autopsy should be performed, which was done on Monday by Dr. Cutler and Abbott. No trace of disease or obvious cause of death was discoverable, but the system was apparently in an entirely healthy and normal condition. The deceased was a person of excellent character and fine personal appearance, and was much esteemed and beloved.—*Boston Journal*, Aug. 12.

SHOCKING MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.—On Monday a murder occurred at a place known as Shart River, in Ocean county, N. J., distant about six miles from Long Branch. The particulars are briefly as follows: For some time past an intimacy is said to have existed between the wife of Hartson Fleming, the murdered man, and William Woolley, all residents of the vicinity. On Monday last, while Woolley was on a visit to the house, he had a quarrel with Fleming's wife and used many opprobrious epithets towards her. Fleming interfered to protect his spouse, and ejected her assailant. Woolley then went home, loaded a musket with a double charge of buckshot, and returning, walked up to Fleming, placed the weapon against his (Fleming's) stomach and fired. A slight wound was inflicted, and Fleming's death resulted in a few moments. Woolley, after committing the deed, fled to the woods, where he made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. After having nearly severed the windpipe so abandoned, the design and returned covered with blood to the scene of the murder, where he was arrested. This is the first case of murder that has ever occurred in this vicinity, and has created great excitement.

FEROUCIOUS ATTACK BY A RABID WOLF.—Maj. Wynkoop, Agent of the Kio was and Comanches, writes as follows to the Leavenworth (Kansas) *State Journal*, under date of Aug. 5:

"While a party of ladies and gentlemen of the post were sitting on the platform in front of my quarters, engaged in singing and playing, a mad wolf dashed among us, attacking Lieut. Thompson, of the Third United States Infantry, tearing his limbs in a frightful manner. He then fled, pursued by my scout, Mr. James Morrison, and myself, after procuring weapons. He soon after attacked the sentinel at the guard-house, who fired at him, but with no effect. From the guard-house he proceeded to the hospital, made an attack upon a soldier, nearly tearing off his right arm, and biting off one of his fingers. He afterwards bit a colored soldier of the Tenth Cavalry, and entered the quarters of the laundress while she was in bed, biting through the led clothing, but not hurting her. He made, or the sentinel at the bay stack, who fortunately shot him dead. There are now, besides Lieut. Thompson, three persons here bitten by the rabid wolf."

The Republican Platform.—The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in Chicago on the 21st inst.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled at the National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First.—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as vindicated by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions, and to protect the people of such States from being subjected to their former masters.

Second.—The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third.—We denounce all forms of repudiation and unconstitutional action, of the national government, and the naturalized citizens, requires the recovery of all public indebtedness in the easiest and fairest way, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Fourth.—It is due to the favor of the nation that taxation should be equitably, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth.—The national debt, contracted as a means for the preservation of the Union for all time, must be paid off over a long period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth.—The best policy to distribute our burden of debt is to improve our credit so that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to do so long as repudiation, partial default, open cover, is threatened.

Seventh.—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruption which has been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson callously forefined reform.

Eighth.—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, and the teachers of the people who abominated him. His cause, he was led to support, has no right to exist. His life and judicial functions, have returned to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the law; has employed his executive power to render ineffectual the prosperity, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and unmercifully, every man of his power, every important act, the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has perverted the public patronage into a engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject to us, so must he be regarded as a subject to us, is a national party, the civis right, the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenseless, as well as to the strong, would not be to day up to our national statute-book.

Tenth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject to us, so must he be regarded as a subject to us, is a national party, the civis right, the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and the defenseless, as well as to the strong, would not be to day up to our national statute-book.

rest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Eleventh.—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and exile, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The brave and patriotic provided by law for these heroes of the field of battle, and their names never to be forgotten. The widow and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protection core.

Twelfth.—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and protected by a liberal and just policy.

Thirteenth.—This convention decides its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

A motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as part of the platform.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in the reconstruction of the South, and reconstituting the Southern State Government upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principle laid down in the original Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we will half with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of the American soil.

GRANT AND COFLAX.—THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.—THE PLATFORUM ENDURED.

The following are the letters of General Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, accepting the nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States by the Republicans National Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1868.

Gen. Joseph E. Hooker, President National Union Republican Convention.—Dear Sir,

I formally accept the nomination of the Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May instant. It seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I heartily express the feelings of the great mass of those who ratified the country in its resolution. I endorse their resolutions, especially those of the Committee of Princes of the United States. It will be my deepest desire to administer all the laws in good faith with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political forces, not foreseen, are constantly arising, and old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I assure you have respected that.

Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. Grant.

WASHINGON, May 30.

Hon. J. H. Bowles, President National Union Republican Convention.—Dear Sir,

The platform adopted by the patriotic convention over which you preside, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thoughts are due to the delegates of the North, the West, and the South, and the patriotic and the moral, and auspicious restoration of principles and the sentiment with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept.

When a great rebellion which imperiled the national existence was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be admitted to participation in the Government against which they had so long and so strenuously contended, and to furnish to them all the laws to increase and fortify not to weaken or derange the strength of the nation.

Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rules that their organization as States could ever again be used, at the opening of the war, to destroy the national unity. This principle has been solemnly endorsed, and by persistent refusal to accept any plan of re-organization proffered by Congress, Justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlarge- ment of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more difficult to give the ballot to those who loved the Union, than it had been to give it to the slaves.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *REPUBLICAN* and the *INTELLIGENCER*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Atlas*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. A. M. STOUT.

Jas. Wm. Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1868.

On the petition of ANSEL WINTERS, of Henton, N. Y., administrator of the estate of Archibald Winter, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Archibald Winter, the 23d of October, 1854, for an improvement in *Machine Tools for Drawing Wire*, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d of October, 1861.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m. and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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On the petition of DANIEL HALLMARK, of Batavia, Illinois, formerly of Washington, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d of October, 1854, for an improvement in *Windmill*, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d of October, 1861.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m. and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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On the petition of SAMUEL VAN STEENBERG, of Trumbull, Conn., formerly of New Haven, Conn., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d of January, 1858, for an improvement in *Machine Tools for Drawing Wire*, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d of January, 1865.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m. and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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